

CITY'S PAY ROLL GROWS BY LEAPS

Annual Fixed Charge Has Increased \$125,269.20 Since January 1, 1913.

MONEY SPENT FOR AUTOS

In Accordance With Gunst Resolution, City Auditor Submits Tabulated Report.

In compliance with the Gunst resolution, passed by the Board of Aldermen at its May meeting, directing the City Auditor to prepare a statement showing in detail what new offices have been created, and what salaries have been increased, since January 1, 1913, City Auditor Crenshaw last night submitted to the Board of Aldermen figures showing that since that date the city's fixed annual charge for salaries alone has been increased \$125,269.20 a year.

The statement is regarded as particularly significant, in view of the economies expected from the creation of the Administrative Board. While the Gunst resolution contained no reference to the board and directed no inquiry into the relation of the board to the new offices and salary increases, its provision for a statement showing the activities in this direction since January 1, 1913, gives Mr. Crenshaw's tabulation the character of a rough report on the Administrative Board's share in the increased expense.

INCREASE \$125,269.20.

Since January 1, 1913, the day the Administrative Board took office, Mr. Crenshaw reports, new offices have been created which pay annual salaries aggregating \$32,120; ordinances have been passed authorizing salary increases totaling \$14,053.50 annually, and salary increases aggregating \$25,819.70 a year have been authorized directly by the board. To this must be added \$22,000 a year, the salary of the members of the board, the total increased annual charge upon the City Treasury since January 1, 1913.

The items just enumerated aggregated \$125,269.20. From this total, deducted \$3,300, the annual saving from offices that have been abolished. The subtraction gives \$122,269.20 as the fixed annual increase that the city now shoulders as the result of the creation of new offices and salary increases since January 1, 1913.

AUTOMOBILES HAVE

COST CITY \$23,000

An interesting tabulation that the City Auditor's report shows that the city has since the beginning of 1913 purchased new automobiles costing \$23,000. There is no accompanying statement showing what old motor equipment, if any, the new automobiles replaced, or what saving, if any, was effected by the supplanting of horses and wagons.

A statement, drawn strictly in conformity with the Gunst resolution, makes no attempt to segregate the expense increases directly traceable to the Administrative Board, but lists the items as they appear on the city records. An analysis of the statement reveals the fact that fully two-thirds of the total increased fixed charge is directly attributable to initiatory action on the part of the board.

It was pointed out last night by members who were inclined to defend the board against the charge of extravagance that much of the increased expense is due to the fact that the natural growth of the city and its needs. The Virginia Hospital and the new positions its establishment made necessary were mentioned as a case in point.

CONDEMNATION OF CITY AUDITOR CRENSHAW'S STATEMENT TO THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN FOLLOWS

The Board of Aldermen, Richmond, Va., June 11, 1914.

Gentlemen:—In obedience to your command by resolution adopted at meeting of your body held May 18, 1914, I have the honor to submit to you the following report.

In answer to question No. 1, "What offices, if any, have been abolished since January 1, 1913?"

Second Asst. Sup't. City Home, salary, per annum, \$900.00
Trained nurse, City Home, 280.00
Saline nurse, City Home, 220.00
Office of City Elec. been eliminated with Sup't. City Home and Harbor Master with Dock Master; salary of latter approximately \$900.00

Total \$3,300.00

In answer to question No. 2, "What new offices have been created since January 1, 1913?"

Per annum.

Draughtsman and computer, Engineer's office, \$2,000.00
Asst. Engineer, \$1,500.00
Police matron, \$500.00
Sister to Asst. City Home, \$500.00

POSITIONS CREATED BY ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD

Chief Clerk, \$2,000.00
Bookkeeper, \$2,100.00
Asst. clerk, \$1,500.00
Night supervisor, \$1,500.00
Four Dep. Gas Insp., \$1,200.00 each
Two clerks in Water Dept., \$1,500.00
Supt. Virginia Hospital, \$1,500.00
Supt. Nurses, \$1,500.00
Night supervisor, \$1,500.00
Supt. operating room, \$1,500.00
One head nurse, \$720.00
Head nurse, \$600.00
One dietitian, \$600.00
One bookkeeper, \$600.00
Three telephone operators, at \$150 each, \$1,050.00
Help at hospital, aggregating \$120 per month, \$1,440.00

Total \$32,120.00

The pharmacist and resident physician formerly at the City Home have been transferred to the Virginia Hospital, making the hospital pay roll approximately \$1,625 per month, by which the city's share of the City Home has been reduced to \$1,923 per month, making the pay roll of each institution approximately within the appropriations for the year.

INCREASES IN ANNUAL

In answer to question No. 3, "New positions created or other places filled, increasing the pay roll of the city in any department" since January 1, 1913, I understand that it is the desire of your body to know the number and amount of employees whose increases in the several departments, and to that end submit a detailed report as far as possible stating the number of employees in each department.

Continued On Ninth Page.

FOR BUSINESS OR PLEASURE.

The York River Line to Baltimore 5:30 P. M. except Sunday, arrive Baltimore 7 A. M. New steamer. Incomparable service.

REPEAL MEASURE PASSES SENATE

By Vote of 50 to 35, President's Plea Against Free Tolls Is Sustained.

GOES TO HOUSE FOR ACTION

Vardaman and West Almost Come to Blows When Bitterness Flares Up.

Washington, June 11.—Repeal of Panama Canal tolls exemption for American coastwise shipping passed the Senate to-night by a vote of 50 to 35. The measure now goes back to the House, which is expected to accept the Simmons-Norris amendment specifically reserving all rights the United States may have under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Bitterness among Democratic Senators over the repeal bill flared up again to-night, and before all was poured on the troubled waters, Senator Vardaman, of Mississippi, and Senator West, of Georgia, almost came to blows. Apparently only the interference of Senator Ashurst and the presence of the sergeant-at-arms prevented a physical encounter.

The trouble lasted less than a minute, but in that time a hostile atmosphere was created, and the Senate was intensely excited, and displayed an interest in things such as has not been evident for weeks.

The trouble started after a bitter exchange of words between Vardaman and Senator James, who had vigorously criticized the Mississippi Senator, and in turn had been told that he was not stating the truth.

WEST PHOTOG. AGAINST

CHARGE OF VARDAMAN

When Senator Vardaman sat down, Senator West took the floor, and also entered a protest against the recent charge of Senator Vardaman that those who voted for the repeal bill were guilty of treachery to the Democratic party. He referred to the charge that the Carnegie Foundation had expended \$20,000 to boost the repeal bill.

"Who knows," added the Georgia Senator, "but what the shipping interests have spent \$100,000 to defeat this bill."

"Have you been offered any?" asked Senator Vardaman. As he spoke, he rose to his feet and started toward the Georgia Senator, who was only a few feet away.

"Don't you say that to me," said Senator West, shaking his head and lifting his arms.

"Well," said Senator Vardaman, still sitting, "if my arms half-raised, you are making an intimation that somebody else has been influenced."

By this time, the two Senators were only a few feet apart, but Senator Vardaman, still sitting, said to the Georgia Senator, "I have stepped between them. He laid his left arm across Senator Vardaman's chest and extended his right toward the Georgia Senator, and tried to force them to stop talking."

OF SEEING A REAL FIGHT

In the meantime, members in the cloakroom tried to tumble out of the building all at once, and the galleries were half filled with people looking forward with the expectation of seeing a real fight.

"Senators will please come to order," shouted Senator Ashurst, presiding.

"The Senators will please take the seats, and the sergeant-at-arms—"

Here he was interrupted, but Sergeant-at-Arms Higgins had heard enough. Senators stood glaring at each other across the outstretched arms of Senator Ashurst, and stood ready for the official command to stop whatever might be started. Mr. West insisted on explaining.

"I did not say in writing or otherwise," he started to explain.

"The Senators will please take their seats," urged the presiding officer, while the gallery and the Republican side of the Senate in particular looked on as if at a play.

"No, I am not going to sit down," continued Mr. West. Senator James endeavored to explain that the Georgia Senator was not trying to make charges. Finally all resumed their seats without a blow on either side. Both Senators West and Vardaman explained all at once, and a reflection on any one in what they had said.

WILLIAMS CRITICIZES

SENATOR VARDAMAN

Later Senator Williams made a short speech, but there has been no word from the Georgia Senator.

"I decline to answer any questions the senior Senator from Mississippi asks of me," announced Senator Vardaman.

Of course, it is well understood that the senior Senator from Mississippi never approves of anything I do. I care absolutely nothing whether I please him or displease him. My conduct is controlled by myself, and I have no regard to the opinion of what I do."

For a while the Senate looked for a fresh outbreak, but the trouble subsided, and the debate proceeded.

RECORDED AS ANOTHER

The passage of the bill after a bitter struggle that has lasted for several months was regarded to-night as another victory for President Wilson.

Although thirteen Republicans came to the aid of the thirty-seven Democrats who voted for the bill on final passage, the President initiated the movement in his party for repeal, and it was believed that many Democrats who voted "aye" flinched up on the last test.

There has been no certain promise from the White House that the President will sign the bill with its qualifying amendment, but there has been a declaration that he will veto it, and party leaders in the Senate were virtually certain he would approve it.

Eleven Democrats, led by Senator O'orman, fought the bill to the end. The Senate was weary with its long grind of debate, its weary watching for an attempt to gain a parliamentary advantage, and by the time Vice-President Marshall put the question for the passage of the bill, the oratory had died down, the chamber was quiet and the vote was taken with but little excitement.

Up to the last minute no one in the Senate was positive there would be a split. As it became more and more apparent, however, that no amendments could pass and that the leaders expected to sit through to the finish, the temptation to make long speeches ceased to be attractive, and (Continued on Ninth Page.)

MILITANT STAGE DRAMATIC SCENE

Explode Bomb Beside Famous Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey.

M'KENNA IS OPTIMISTIC

Secretary of State for Home Affairs Discusses Methods of Dealing With Suffragettes.

London, June 11.—Militant suffragettes started one of the most dramatic acts of their campaign to-day, when they exploded a bomb in Westminster Abbey at the very moment the Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, was delivering an optimistic speech in the House of Commons regarding the government's method of dealing with "the wild women."

The bomb was placed beside the famous coronation chair. It exploded, it stands, was made by Ernest of King Edward I, to hold the coronation stone or "stone of destiny," on which the ancient Scottish Kings used to sit when they were crowned.

STATEMENT BY

A statement issued by Scotland Yard says in a conservative form: "At 5 o'clock," says the statement, "a small bomb exploded in the immediate proximity to the coronation chair. It is supposed some member of a large party of sight-seers lagged behind the rest and deposited the bomb while the coronation chair was being moved."

"The damage done was slight. A portion of the carved wood at the back of the chair was blown off, and some of the stone carving of the screen of the great altar was damaged. The bomb, thin metal, nickel plated, was exploded by a fuse. A woman's leather bag, a guidebook and a small black silk bag were found on the floor near the bomb. The bomb was put together again."

VISITORS IN ABBEY

The explosion started a hundred or more visitors who were being conducted about the abbey, and women ran screaming for the doors.

A great cloud of dust filled the chapel, and those within first thought the bomb had struck the building.

Two young women who were nearest the chair were taken to the police station, but were released when they proved they were foreigners.

Discussion of the militant campaign in the House of Commons showed that the government contemplates no new measures except to attempt to make the militant suffragettes responsible for damage to the militants in the House of Commons.

The Home Secretary, who made a lengthy speech, dismissed the suggestion of the deportation of the militant suffragettes as impracticable, and declared to let them remain in jail by starvation. He would not consider the suggestion of letting them out on parole.

TO MILITANTS' FUNDS

The Home Secretary said that in the House of Commons to-day he hoped the government had obtained sufficient evidence to enable it to bring suit against subscribers to the funds for the militant suffragettes. He added the further hope that the government would be able to make the subscribers liable for the full extent of the damage done by "arson squads," destroyers of mail and picture slanders.

The announcement was made in response to bitter criticism of the inaction of the government against what Lord Robert Cecil described as "nothing less than anarchy." In his opinion, the only real remedy was deportation.

Mr. McKenna pleaded that the government faced a situation absolutely without precedent. The number of women actually engaged in committing crimes connected with the militant suffragette movement is small, he said, but sympathizers are numerous. He admitted the crimes were increasing in seriousness, and he recognized the growing sense of public indignation against the militant suffragettes, especially in regard to their rudeness to King George and Queen Mary.

"LET THEM DIE" POLICY

In discussing various suggestions for dealing with the militants, the Home Secretary said he believed the "let them die" policy would act only as a greater incentive to militancy, and that the only course, lead to a reaction in public opinion, deportation, he considered impracticable.

As to treating the suffragettes as lunatics, Mr. McKenna said he could not see Parliament sanctioning an act which would be certain to result in the militant suffragettes who had not medially been certified as such.

The last proposition, he said, was to give women the vote, but he thought that could not be seriously considered as a remedy for existing conditions.

Mr. McKenna showed he had no abiding faith in "the cat and mouse act." He denied that many of the crimes attributed to suffragettes had been committed by women released under that law. Some of those released, he said, had abandoned militancy; others had fled the country.

The Home Secretary appealed to the newspapers to cease reporting suffragette outrages, and to deprive the militants of advertisement which he maintained was the mainspring of their existence.

HYSTERICAL FANATICS

Many of these women, he said, are hysterical fanatics, who are possessed of a courage that would risk anything. Many of them wanted to die, and they believed that by martyrdom. Advertisement of their acts was a thing they desired above all.

Mr. McKenna urged the prosecution of subscribers to the militant funds. "If this succeeded," he said, "the Home Secretary said, 'there is no doubt that the (Continued on Ninth Page.)'

WHY NOT YORK RIVER LINE

To Baltimore this midsummer week? \$2.50 one way; \$4 round trip.

DELAWARE COLLEGE CLAIMS MITCHELL

President of Medical School Choice Out of Sixty for Position.

HOPE HE WILL NOT LEAVE

Has Great Work to Do Here, Says Chairman L. Z. Morris.

Although announcement was made yesterday at Delaware College, Newark, Del., that Dr. S. C. Mitchell, president of the Medical College of Virginia, would become the president of the Delaware institution, local officers of the medical college expressed the hope last night that he would decline the position tendered him.

"He has a great work to do here," said L. Z. Morris, chairman of the executive committee of the Medical College of Virginia, "and I hope he will stay to do it. I have every reason to believe that the offer will be declined."

Dr. Mitchell himself was on his way to Cincinnati last night and could not be reached. He attended a meeting of the executive committee of the medical college yesterday afternoon, at which no mention was made of the possibility of his leaving. The committee considering only the business affairs of the college. Later Dr. Mitchell spoke before the graduating class of the Petersburg High School in Petersburg, and left late last night for Cincinnati, where he will speak at the commencement exercises of the University of Cincinnati and be the guest of President Charles W. Dabney.

POSITION WAS TENDERED

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT

"It was announced to-day that Dr. Samuel Charles Mitchell, of Richmond, president of the Medical College of Virginia, will become president of Delaware College at Newark, at a salary of \$5,000 per annum. He will succeed Dr. George A. Hickey, who has resigned to devote his time to teaching at Delaware. Dr. Mitchell will be formally elected by the trustees of the college at their annual meeting next. The news was the unanimous selection of a committee named by Ex-Governor Preston Lea, president of the board, to recommend a candidate for the college presidency. Several months ago the committee, headed by Dr. Mitchell, had selected George W. Marshall, of Milford, one of the trustees, wrote to Ex-President Taft, whom he knows personally, asking him if he would accept the post. The fact that Dr. Mitchell was not in a position to accept the honor."

Dr. Mitchell, who is fifty-six years old, visited Delaware College several days last week, and will be in Newark next Tuesday. It was learned to-day that sixty persons were considered for the presidency. The choice narrowed to Dr. Mitchell and a Pittsburgh educator. The fact that Dr. Mitchell was head of the college is the unanimous selection of the special committee shows how well his selection is regarded."

RECOGNIZED AS

EDUCATIONAL EXPERT

Dr. Mitchell was formerly president of the University of South Carolina, and came to Richmond a year ago, when University College of Medicine and the Medical College of Virginia were combined. While at the head of a medical school he is not a stranger to the medical profession, and is recognized as an educational expert in the South. He has taken an active part in the plans for making the local medical school the medical department of the University of Virginia, plans being now in advanced stages which will shortly be revived, and in other movements to make Richmond the great medical centre of the South.

NEGRO SERVANT ARRESTED

Held in Connection With Death of Miss Peter.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Baltimore, Md., June 11.—John Rice, a colored negro servant employed by the late Miss Peter, until last Friday morning on D. McReid Reese, Jr.'s, household, Florence, was arrested to-night and sent to Annapolis as a witness in the death of Miss Ella G. Winter, whose body was found floating in Cabin Branch Creek last Sunday night. Other arrests are to follow.

The negro, sullen, defiant and profane, was taken to Annapolis by Sheriff Peters, after his wife had been caught in the act of attempting to flee with him. He protested that he had not seen Miss Winter since the Wednesday night before her body was found, and that he was not at work on that day night, the night she died. But the police, who now admit that every day in the week he was at work, refused to believe his story. The sheriff added: "There is no evidence that Rice had any part in the death of Miss Winter. But he knows a whole lot of things that will help to get the right person." The sheriff added.

THREE SECRET INDICTMENTS

Returned in Connection With Charges Against Child Molesters.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 11.—Three secret indictments, it was announced to-day, were returned last night after a hearing in which a number of witnesses had been heard in connection with charges concerning a number of persons who were accused of child molestation. The names of the accused were Mrs. T. E. Eeles, of Long Beach, Cal. She lost \$20,000.

Mr. Eeles' wife was induced to heed the supposed voice of her dead daughter, alleged to have been received by a person known as "The Child Molester," who was known as Thomas McElroy, now a fugitive, and put \$27,000 in a gold "breeding" game.

Mr. Eeles' former vice-president of a bank at Klamath Falls, Ore., arrested recently at Baltimore, and Solomon Alexander, a former private detective, taken into custody in Maryland, will be brought here to stand trial in connection with the case.

VACATION WITHOUT PAY

Three-Day Furlough Forced on Officers and Employees of Ordnance Department.

St. Louis, Mo., June 11.—The Ordnance Department of the War Department, from office by the president of the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad, to-day, with the exception of the employees of the transportation and mechanical departments, will be forced to take a three-day vacation without pay during the month of June. This is due, Vice-President Nelson announced to-day, to poor business. Conservative estimates figure the saving to the road at \$12,000 during the month. The three-day furlough was decided on at a meeting of the board to cut down the number of employees.

STEAMER MISSING

Fear That All on Board the Montagu Are Lost.

Halifax, N. S., June 11.—It was reported to-night that the government steamer Montagu was missing, and it was feared all on board had been lost.

MAY GO TO DELAWARE



DR. SAMUEL CHILES MITCHELL.

RELIGIOUS CEREMONY PERFORMED AT MADRID

Beautiful Wedding of Miss Belle Wyatt Willard and Kermit Roosevelt in British Chapel.

ATtracts GREAT INTEREST

Reception Held Afterwards, but Rain Prevents Guests From Remaining in Handsomely Decorated Embassy Gardens.

Madrid, June 11.—The religious wedding ceremony of Kermit Roosevelt, son of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, and Miss Belle Wyatt Willard, daughter of the American ambassador and Mrs. Joseph E. Willard, was performed to-day in the chapel of the British embassy here.

The Rev. Samuel Watson, D. D., rector of the American Church of the Holy Trinity at Paris, assisted by the Rev. Herbert Brown, of the British embassy chapel here, performed the ceremony.

The maid of honor was Miss Elizabeth Willard, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were the Princess of Thurn and Taxis, Miss Katherine Page, and Mrs. Joseph E. Willard, daughter of the American ambassador and Mrs. Joseph E. Willard, of Richmond.

In spite of a drenching rainstorm, a large crowd gathered outside the American embassy and the British embassy chapel here, to watch the arrival and departure of the bride and bridegroom and the wedding guests.

PARTY IN AUTOMOBILES

The party proceeded to and from the residence of Ambassador Willard and the church in automobiles and gala carriages.

The bride was dressed in ivory satin and tulle with a court train, and wore orange blossoms arranged with old lace and a long veil of tulle and lace.

The maid of honor was dressed in white satin with a train of pale blue tulle, and the bridesmaids in white tulle with tulle. All of them wore lace touched with yellow, and had yellow ribbons tied under the chin, and they carried bouquets of yellow crests.

The wedding breakfast was served at the American embassy, and a great reception was afterward held, but the rain made it impossible for the guests to remain in the gardens of the embassy, which had been handsomely decorated.

The bride and bridegroom plan to pass their honeymoon in the South of Spain.

COLOMBUS ENGAGEMENTS

WITHHELD FROM PUBLIC

London, June 11.—Fears of suffragette activities have caused the withholding from publication in London of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's engagements during his approaching visit to England. It is known, however, that, except for his lecture before the Royal Geographical Society, Colonel Roosevelt will take no part in public functions. On the other hand, an extensive list of private entertainments has been arranged, so that the Colonel may have the opportunity of meeting prominent people whom he desires to see.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is to give a luncheon in honor of Colonel Roosevelt on June 15, and on that occasion most of the leading members of the Liberal party will be present. Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador, and Lord Curzon, the ex-President at luncheon.

Mr. Roosevelt is to spend the week-end at Chequers Court, the country residence in Buckinghamshire of Arthur Hamilton, Lord Curzon's brother-in-law. He is also to be host to the Colonel all the time he is in England.

TRANSFER OF AUTHORITY WILL NOT BE MADE THROUGH HUERTA'S APPOINTMENT

Another Great Difference Exists on Type of Man for Provisional Presidency.

Niagara Falls, Ont., June 11.—An important point in plans for the pacification of Mexico was gained by the United States to-night through the conciliatory spirit displayed by the Mexican delegation.

In a full conference of the mediators and the delegates of both countries, it was agreed that the transfer of authority from the present administration to the new provisional government should be accomplished in some other way than by General Huerta's appointment of a Minister of Foreign Affairs to succeed to the provisional presidency.

This method, provided for in the Mexican Constitution, will be abandoned, because the United States insisted that to assent to it would be tantamount to recognition of General Huerta's right to exercise constitutional functions.

On this point the mediation conference had been engaged for three weeks, and for the past three days continuous of the negotiations had been threatened. The mediators themselves almost had lost hope of a peaceful settlement. Somewhat plucked at General Carranza's delay in answering their last communication, they suddenly had made public all correspondence with the Constitutionalists, and declared the question of inviting participation closed.

METHOD OF TRANSFER IS NOT RECOGNITION

As the Americans began their discussion with the mediators, the latter contended again that the method of transfer would not be construed as recognition of Huerta, but the Americans reiterated that the Constitutionalists would never accept such a method, and the United States could not yield consistently with its own policy.

Finally, when matters seemed at a breaking point, Luis Eleuero, one of the Mexican delegates, entered the conference room and, in a "stately" spirit of compromise was noticeable. Observing it, the Americans suggested that the other Mexicans come into the conference, and Emilio Itabasa and Augustine Rodriguez joined the group. It was not a formal conference, but an impromptu talk.

In a very brief time, the Americans found they had made more headway with the Mexican delegates than they had previously by working through the mediators.

The Mexican delegates said that although anxious to follow the constitutional method, the Americans suggested that the other Mexicans come into the conference, and Emilio Itabasa and Augustine Rodriguez joined the group. It was not a formal conference, but an impromptu talk.

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